### Could Fish Help Us Treat Cancer?: Study of Pore Formation by Piscidin-1

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# **Antimicrobial Peptides**

- Part of the innate immune system of organisms across all classes of life
  - Help fight off diseases, infections
  - Have different mechanisms of action
- Short: 12-50 Amino Acids long
- High AMP content in marine fish
  - Teleost fish (ray finned)
  - Piscidin-1



#### Piscidin-1

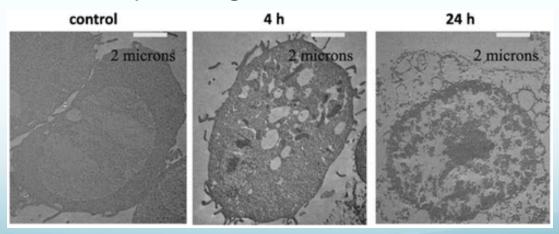
- Piscidin-1 (P-1) or Moronecidin
- Found in mast cells of Hybrid Striped Bass
- 22 Amino Acids
  - FFHHIFRGIVHVGKTIHRLVTG
  - MW: 2573 Da
- Unstructured in water
- Alpha helix in membranes
- Amphipathic, cationic (+)
  - Antimicrobial activity





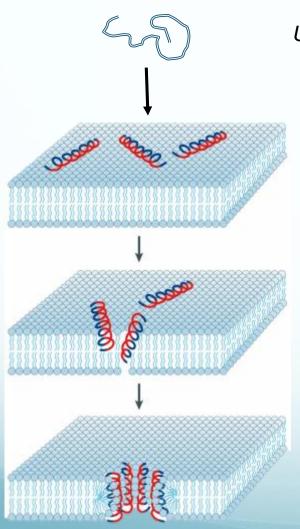
#### Piscidin-1

- Antimicrobial Activity
  - Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria
  - Dye leakage experiments
  - Some cancer cells
    - Possible therapeutic agent



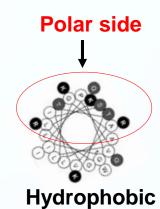
Lin H –J. et al , Zool. Sci 29 (2012)

## Proposed Mechanism

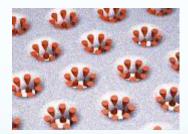


Unstructured in solution

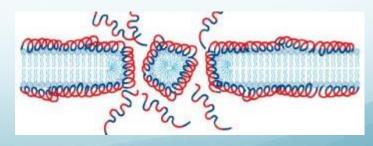
Favorable interaction with the bilayer



side

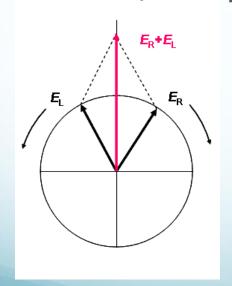




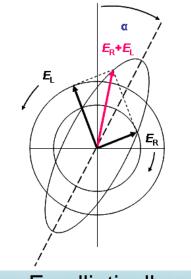


# Circular Dichroism (CD)

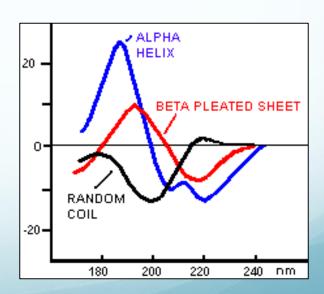
- Different absorbance of right/left polarized light due to asymmetry of molecule
  - CD spectra changes with secondary structure
- IBBR spectropolarimeter



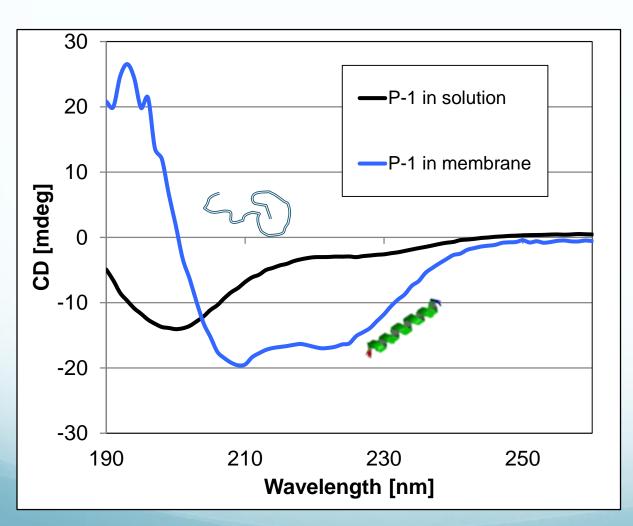
E<sub>0</sub>: plane-polarized beam

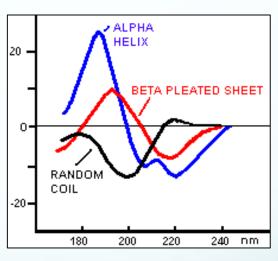


E : elliptically polarized beam



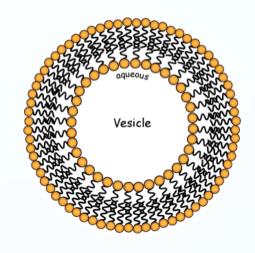
# Circular Dichroism (CD)





## How to study pore formation?

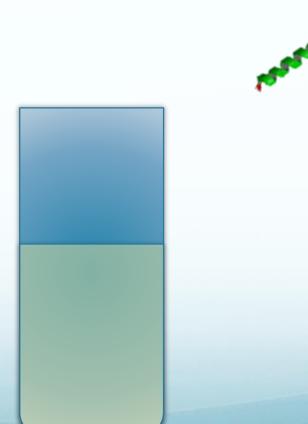
- Vesicles formed from:
  - POPC/POPG (3:1)



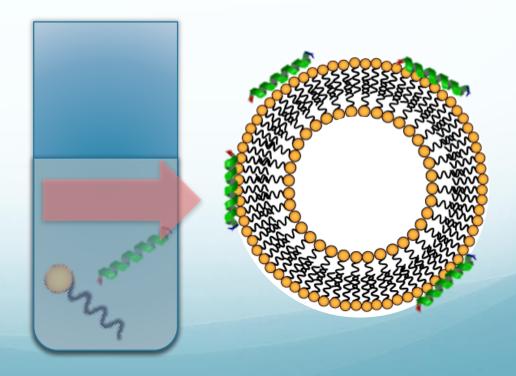
POPC (no net charge)

POPG (net (-) charge)

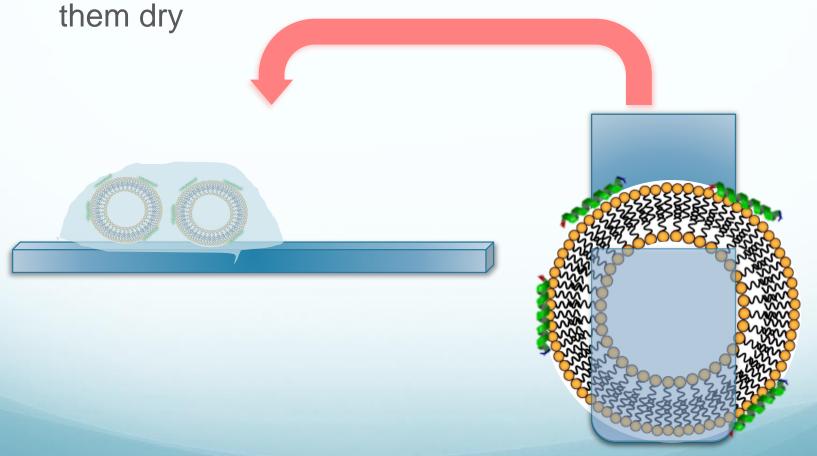
- Vesicles formed by:
  - Mixing lipids and peptide in organic solvents



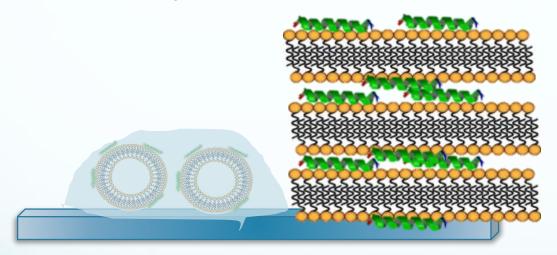
- Vesicles formed by:
  - Drying organic solvent and hydrating with H<sub>2</sub>O
  - Lipid vesicles form spontaneously



 Deposit vesicles with peptide onto a substrate and let them dry



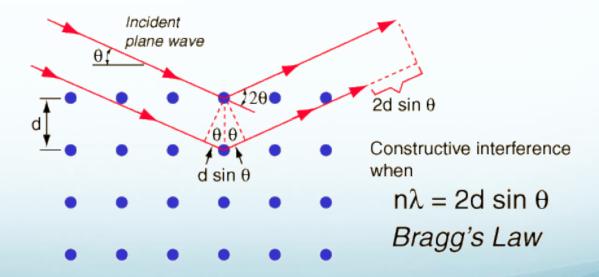
 Deposit vesicles with peptide onto a substrate and let them dry



- Liquid crystal structure upon hydration of sample
  - Periodic structure -> diffraction measurements

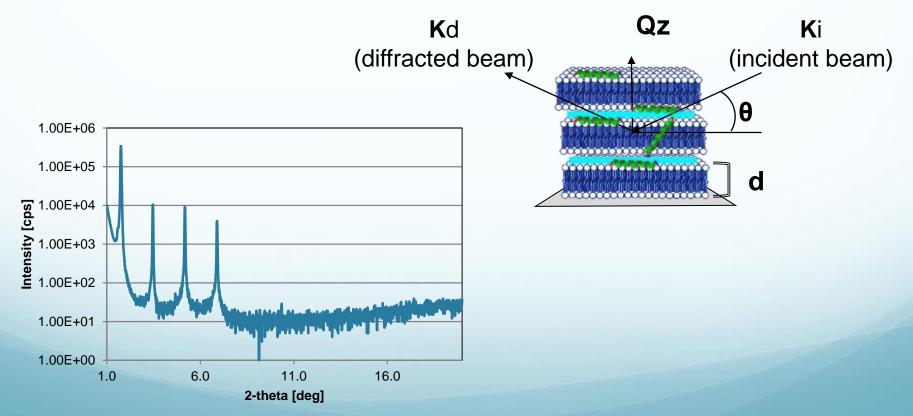
# Bragg's Diffraction

- Electromagnetic beams directed onto lattice, diffracted elastically: diffraction spectra
  - Peaks: constructive interference, repeat distance
  - Intensity: structure factors, sample profile

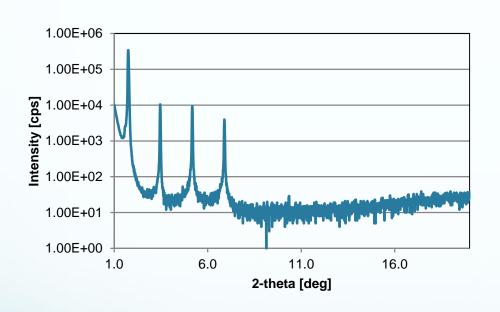


# X-ray Diffraction

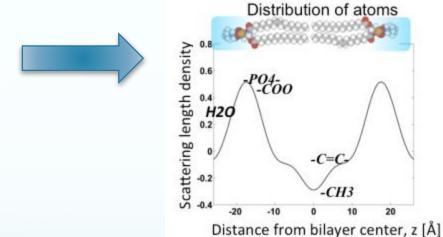
- Out of Plane XRD
- IBBR X-ray diffractometer



#### Out of Plane XRD

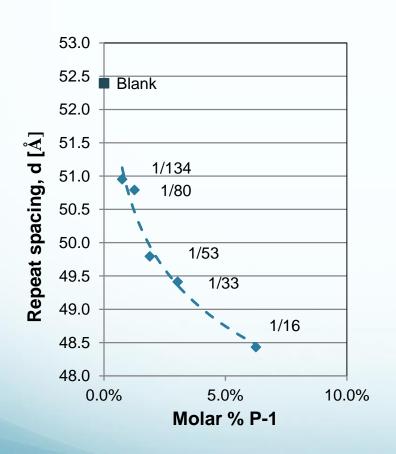


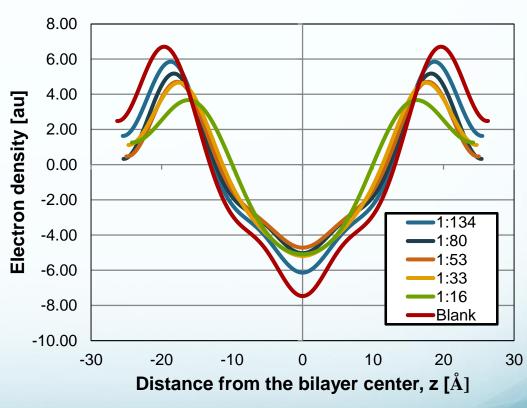
#### Fourier Analysis





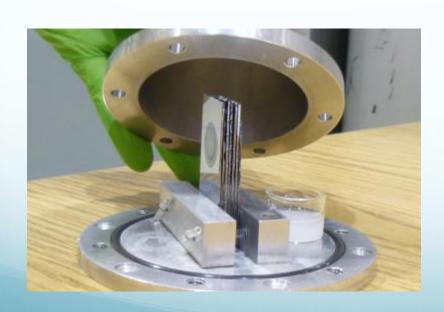
# Effects of increasing P-1 content on lipid bilayer

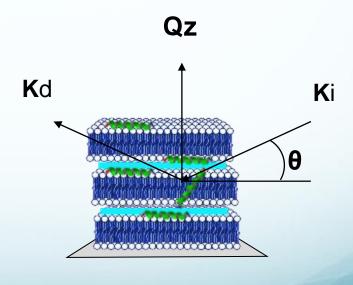




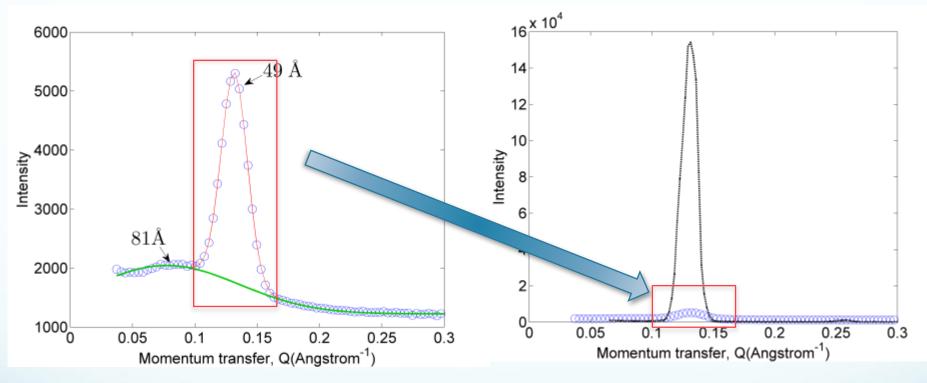
#### SANS

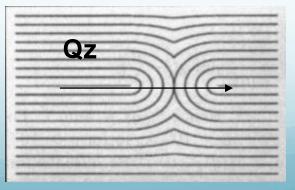
- Momentum transfer vector Q parallel to bilayers
  - Study in-plane features: pores, with D<sub>2</sub>O contrast
- NCNR NGB30 SANS





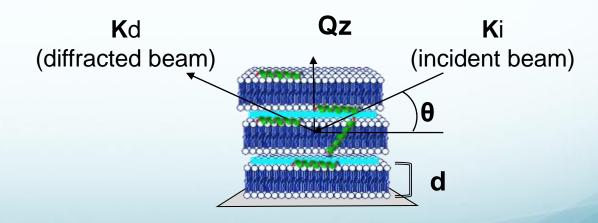
### SANS



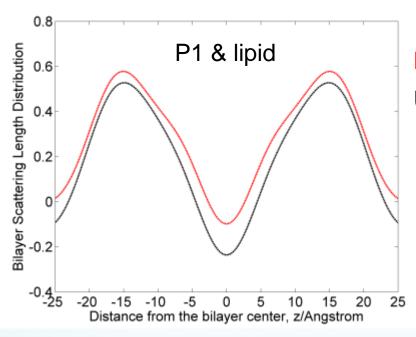


#### **Neutron Diffraction**

- Out of Plane
- Use of contrast (labels, H<sub>2</sub>O-D<sub>2</sub>O exchange)
- NCNR MAGIK



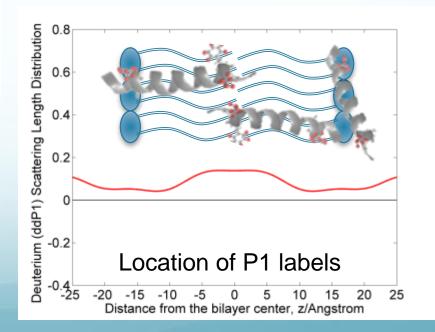
# ND: Peptide Distribution



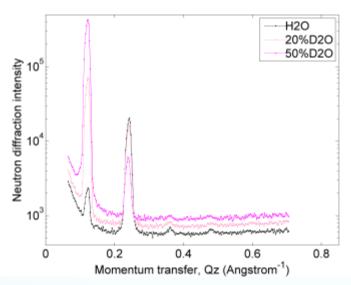
Labeled Unlabeled

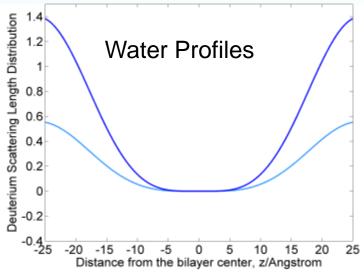
ddP1 FFHHIFRGIVHVGKTIHRLVTG



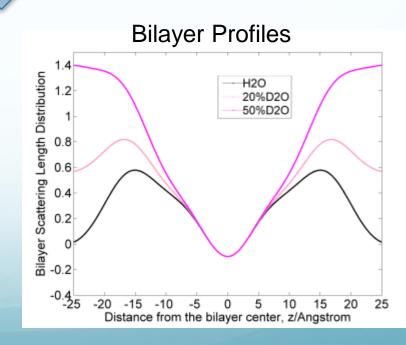


#### ND: Water Distribution

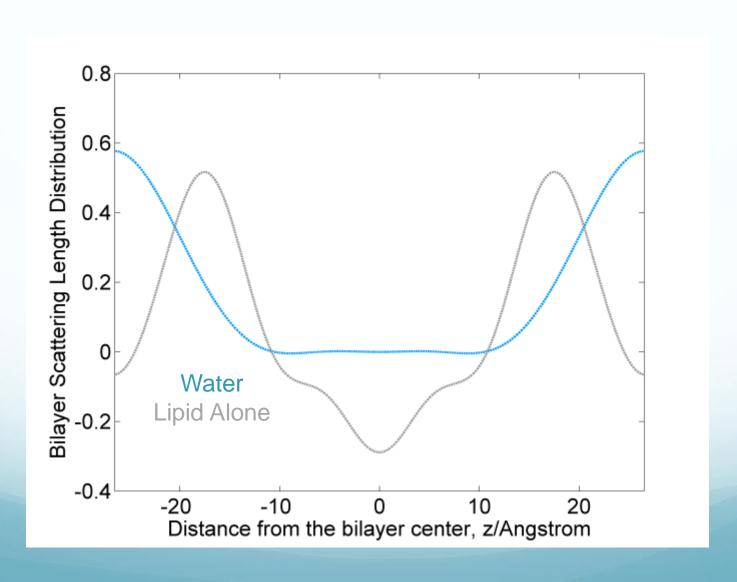




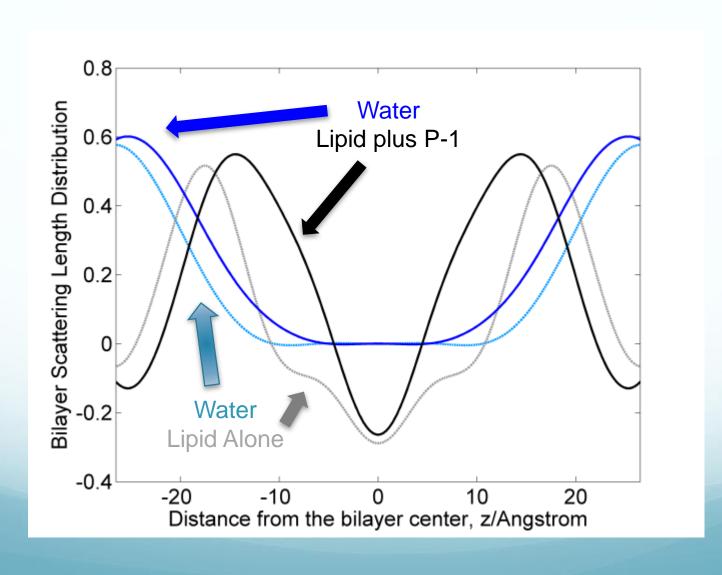
#### Fourier Analysis



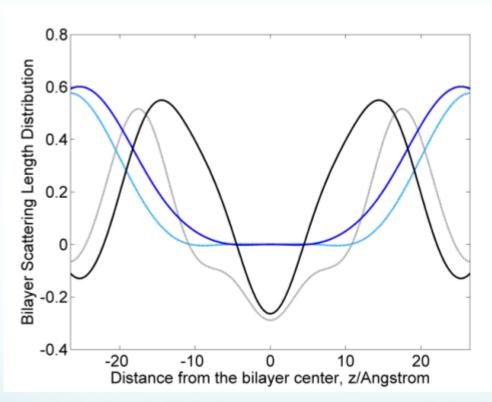
# Effect of P-1 on Lipid Membrane

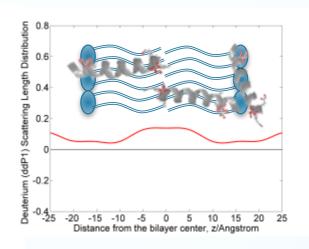


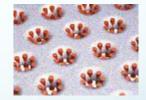
# Effect of P-1 on Lipid Membrane

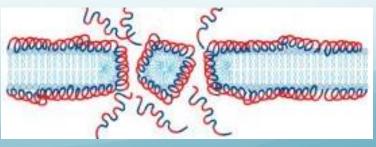


### Conclusion









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  - Lisa, Terrell
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